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[No. 127

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR!

(Continued.)

"Why, meaning no offence, sir, I can't abide being put off in this kind of way. See what I've said you—haven't told me nothing at all. I hope you haven't been only making me a cat's-paw of I hate being made a cat's-paw of, sir!"

"Gracious, Mr. Titmouse! how can you imagine that you are at this moment the object of a considerable share of our anxiety?"

"Not meaning it rudely, sir—please to tell me at once, plainly, am I to be the better for any thing you're now about?"

"That may or may not be, sir," answered Gammon, in the same imperturbable manner, drawing in his gloves, and rising from his chair. "In justice to yourself, and other parties concerned—"

"Oh! is any body to share in it?" exclaimed Titmouse, alarmedly.

"I am sure," said Gammon, smiling, "that you will give us credit for consulting your best interests. We sincerely desire to advance them; and this matter really a good deal of our time and anxiety."

"It is really," looking at his watch, "an hour more we quitted your place of business—I fear I shall get into disgrace with your employers. Will you favour us with a call at our office to-morrow night, when the business of the day is over? When you quit at night?"

"About a quarter before ten, sir; but, really—"

"Not to-night, I fear, my dear sir. We have a very important engagement. Let us say to-morrow night, at quarter past ten—shall we say 'till four'?"

"Well, sir, if not before—yes—I'll be with you at I must say—"

"Good day, Mr. Titmouse." They were by this time in Oxford-street again. "Good day, my dear good day; to-morrow night, as soon after ten as possible—"

"This was all that Mr. Titmouse could get out of Mr. Gammon, who, holding a coach off the stand beside him, popped into it, and it was soon making way eastward. What a miserable mixture of sobs, hopes, and fears, had Mr. Gammon left Titmouse! He felt as if he were a squeezed orange; he had told everything he knew about himself, and nothing in return out of the smooth, imperturbable, impenetrable Mr. Gammon, but empty civilities. "Lord, Lord!" thought Titmouse, as Mr. Gammon's coach turned the corner; "what would I give to know half about it that that man knows!"

Mr. Tag-rag, a good gracious! what will he do? It struck twelve. I've been an hour away and he gave me ten minutes! Shan't I catch it?"

And he did. Almost the very first person he met entering the shop was his respected employer, Mr. Tag-rag, who, plucking his watch out of his pocket, and looking furiously at it, motioned the trembling Titmouse to follow him to the further end of the long shop, where there happened to be no customers.

"Is this your ten minutes, sir, eh?"

"I am sorry—"

"Where the devil have you been, sir?"

"With that gentleman, sir, and I really did not know—"

"You didn't know, sir! Who cares what you know or don't know? You know you ought to have been back fifty-five minutes ago. You do, sir? You do your time my property, sir! Don't I pay for it? An hour!—in the middle of the day! My property! I've not had such a thing happen these five years! I'll stop it out of your salary, sir."

Titmouse did not attempt to interrupt him.

"What have you been gossiping about, sir?"

"Something that he wanted to say to me, sir."

"Impudence!—do you suppose I don't see your pretence? I intend, sir, in knowing what you all gossiping with that fellow has been about."

"Then you won't know, sir, replied Titmouse, slyly; returning to his usual station behind counter."

"You won't!"

"No, sir, you shan't know a single word about it!"

"Shan't know a single word about it! My God! you know whom you're talking to, sir! Do really know who I am, sir!—whom you are talking to, sir?"

"Mr. Tag-rag, I presume, of the firm of Dowling, Quirk, Gammon & Co." One or two of his companions near him almost turned pale at the audacity he was displaying.

"And who are you, sir, that dares to presume to speak words with me, sir?" enquired Tag-rag, striking with rage.

"Titmouse at your service," was the answer, in a soft tone, and with a sufficiently saucy air.

"You heard that, I hope?" enquired Tag-rag, forced calmness, to a pale-faced young man, nearest to him.

"I do," was the meekly reluctant answer.

"This day month you leave, sir!" said Mr. Tag-rag, solemnly, as if conscious he was passing a sort of sentence of death upon the presumptuous delinquent.

"Very well, Mr. Tag-rag—any thing that you please your humble servant. I will go day month, and welcome—I've long wished then you shan't leave, sir," said Tag-rag, slyly.

"But I will sir. You have given me warning; and, if you haven't, now I give you warning," replied Titmouse; turning, however, very pale, and experiencing a certain sudden sinking of the heart.

"This was a serious and most unlooked-for event and for a while put out of his head all the agitating thoughts of the last few hours. Poor Titmouse had enough to bear; what with the delicate rallery and banter of his accomplished companion for the rest of the day, and the galling tyranny of Mr. Tag-rag, who dogged him about all day, setting him about the most menial and troublesome offices he could, and constantly saying, mortifying things to him before customers, and the state of miserable suspense in which Mr. Gammon had thought fit to leave him; I say that surely all this was enough for him to bear without having to encounter at night as he did, on his return to his lodging, his impertinent laddery, who vowed that if he sold him out and out she'd wait no longer—and his pertinacious and melancholy tailor, who, with sorrow unshaven face, told him of five creditors at home, all ill of the small-pox, and his wife in a hospital—and he incurred a payment on account. The sufferer succeeded in squeezing out of Titmouse seven shillings and sixpence, and his landlady extorted ten; which staved off a distress—direful word—for some week or two longer; and so they left him in the possession of eight shillings, or so, to last till next quarter-day. He sighed heavily, barred his door, and sat down upon his little table, on which there was nothing but a solitary tin candle, and on which his eyes rested unconsciously, till the stretch of it, burning right down to the socket, roused him from his wretched reverie. He then hastily threw off his clothes, and flung himself on his bed, to pass a far more dismal night than he had known for years.

He ran the gauntlet to Messrs. Dowling, Tag-rag & Co.'s all Tuesday as he had done on the day preceding. One should have supposed that when his companions beheld him persecuted by their common employer and master, whom they all equally hated, they would have made common cause with their suffering companion, or at all events given no countenance to his persecution; yet it was far otherwise. Without stopping to analyze the feeling which produced it, (and which the moderately reflective reader may easily analyze for himself if so disposed,) I am obliged to have to say, that when all the young men saw that Tag-rag should be gratified by their getting poor Titmouse into a quarrel, they would have made common cause with him, with all his little vanities and emptiness, had never offended or injured any of them—they did so; and when Tag-rag observed it, his miserable mind was more gratified with them by far than it had ever been before. He spoke to all of them with unusual blandness; to the sinner, Titmouse, with augmented bitterness.

A few minutes after ten o'clock that night, a gentle rapping at the bell of Messrs. Quirk, Gammon & Tag-rag's office, announced the arrival of poor Titmouse. The door was quickly opened by a clerk, who seemed in the act of quitting for the night.

"Ab—Mr. Titmouse, I presume?" he enquired with a kind of deference in his manner that Titmouse had never been accustomed to.

"The same, sir—Titmouse." "Come in, sir," said the clerk, to conduct you to Messrs. Quirk, Gammon & Snap, who are, I know in expectation of seeing you. It is very rarely that they are here at so late an hour."

With this he led the way to an inner room, and opening a green-haircase door in the further side of it, announced Mr. Titmouse, and left him—sufficiently flustered. Three gentlemen were sitting at a large table, on which he saw, by the strong, but diffused light of two large shaded electric lights, were lying a great number of papers and parchments. The three gentlemen rose when he entered, and Mr. Gammon came and shook hands with him.

"Mr. Titmouse, let me introduce you to Mr. Quirk—(this was the senior partner, a short, stout, elderly gentleman, with a shining bald head and white hair, and sharp black eyes, and who looked very earnestly at him)—and Mr. Snap—(this was the junior partner, having recently been promoted to be such after ten years' service in the office of managing clerk; he was about thirty, particularly well-dressed, slight, active, and with a face like a terrer—so hard, sharp, and wily! Mr. Gammon himself was about forty, very genteel, with a ready brow, insinuating smile, and low tone of voice; his look, without acute and to caution.)"

"A seat Mr. Titmouse," said Mr. Quirk, placing a chair for him, on which he sat down, they resuming their.

"Functus, Mr. Titmouse," exclaimed Mr. Gammon with a smile; "more so than," fear, you were yesterday, after our long interview, eh? Pray what did that worthy person, Mr. Tag-rag, say on your return?"

"—he tried to clear his throat, for he spoke somewhat more thick, and his heart beat more perceptibly than usual,—I'm ruined by it, and no mistake."

"Rained? I'm sorry to hear it," interposed Mr. Gammon with a concerned air.

"I am, indeed, sir. Such a towering rage as he has been in ever since; and he's given me warning to go on the 10th of next month. He thought he should've had a faint smile flit over the faces of all three."

"He has indeed?"

"Dear me, Mr. Titmouse—what came did he al-

lege for dismissing you?" keenly enquired Mr. Quirk.

"Yes—"

"Stopping out longer than I was allowed, and refusing to tell him what this gentleman and I had been talking about."

"Don't think that'll do; sure it won't!" briskly exclaimed Mr. Snap. "as just cause that," and he jumped up, whisked down a book from the shelves behind him, and eagerly turned over the leaves.

"Never mind that now, Mr. Snap," said Mr. Quirk, rather petulently; "surely we have other matters to talk about to-night."

"Asking pardon, sir, but I think it does matter to me, sir," interposed Titmouse; "for on the 10th of next month I am a beggar—being next door to it now."

"Not quite, we trust," said Mr. Gammon.

"But Mr. Tag-rag said he'd make me as good as one."

"That's evidence to show malice," again eagerly interposed Mr. Snap, who was again tarty refused by Mr. Quirk; even Mr. Gammon turning towards him with a surprised—"Really Mr. Snap!"

"So Mr. Tag-rag said he would make you a beggar!" enquired Mr. Quirk.

"He vowed he would, sir!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Mr. Quirk and Mr. Gammon—yet such a laugh—not careless, or hearty, but subdued, and with a dash of deference in it.

"Well—it perhaps may not signify much, by that time!" and he laughed again, followed by the quick laugh of Mr. Gammon, and a kind of sharp quick sound, like a bark, from Mr. Snap.

"But, gent, you'll excuse me if I say I think it does signify to me, and an't any laughing matter!"

"Without being, sure, I'd rather come to business if there's anything to be done, without this laughing at me!"

"Laughing at you? my dear sir—no, no!" exclaimed all three in a breath—laughing with you, said Mr. Quirk—"By the time you mention, you may perhaps be able to laugh at Mr. Tag-rag, and every body else, for—"

"—Why should we mind the matter?" he chimed, in a low tone to Mr. Gammon, who nodded acquiescence, and fixed his eyes earnestly on Titmouse.

"I really think we are warranted in preparing to expect by that time an extraordinary change in your circumstances." Titmouse began to tremble violently, and his hands were bedewed with a cold moisture.

"I hear, sir," he murmured; and he also heard a faint rattle in his ears.

"In all human probability, Mr. Titmouse," continued Mr. Quirk, himself a little excited with the important communication that trembled on the lips of the man who was long he put into possession of somewhere about Ten Thousand a-year."

The words seemed to have struck Titmouse blind—as he saw nothing for some moments; then every thing seemed swimming around him, and he felt a sort of faintness or sickness stealing over him. They had hardly been prepared for their communication, affecting their visitor so powerfully.

Mr. Snap hastened out and in with a glass of water; and the earnest attention of the three soon restored Mr. Titmouse to his senses. It was a good while, however, before he could appreciate the full import of the conversation which they now and then addressed to him, or estimate the full importance of the astounding event Mr. Quirk had just communicated.

"May I make free to ask for a little brandy and water, gent? I feel all over in a kind of tremble," said he some half an hour afterwards.

"Yes—by all means, Mr. Titmouse. Mr. Snap, will you be kind enough to order Betty to bring in a glass of brandy and water from the Jolly Thieves, next door?"—Snap shot out, gave the order, and returned in a trice. The old woman, in a few minutes' time, followed with a large tumbler of dark brandy and water, quite hot, for which Mr. Gammon apologized, but Mr. Titmouse said he preferred it so—and soon addressed himself to the insipid mixture. It quickly manifested its influence re-animating him wonderfully. As he sat sipping it, Messrs. Quirk, Gammon & Snap being engaged in an earnest conversation, of which he could understand little or nothing, he had leisure to look about him, and observed that there was lying before them a large sheet of paper, at which they all of them often and earnestly looked, filled with lines, some-

with writing at the ends of them, and round and square figures. When he saw them all bending over and scrutinizing this mysterious object, it puzzled him (and many a better head than his has a pedigree puzzled before) a rely, and he began to suspect it was a sort of conjuring paper.

To be continued.

"United we stand, divided we fall," as the types said to the compositor when they fell into pie.

FROM UNITED STATES PAPERS.

BANKRUPTCY.—The contingent fund of the House ran out long ago, and the members will be unable to get their mileage and pay until Congress appropriate funds from the treasury. But it is said that the treasury has also run out, and that that the wheels of government must stop, or run upon tick, unless their own party permit the House to be organized, the distressed condition of the treasury laid before Congress, and ways and means devised to raise the wind. What a shocking thing is the credit system.—*Madisonian.*

Dr. Croghan, of the Louisville faculty, has conceived the novel notion of building a hotel within the celebrated mammoth cave of Kentucky, which is 11 miles long; and has actually purchased the property, and is making his arrangements for the speedy erection of the house.—*New York Times.*

There arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, during the present season, by the way of the canal, 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, and 264,842 barrels of flour.—*Ibid.*

FROM HONDURAS.—A Belize paper mentions that a part of the family of Dr. Young, a resident of that place, had been at the point of death in consequence of having partaken of the infusion of a deleterious drug, said to have been sent from the store of a wholesale druggist in New York.—*Ibid.*

DIVORCE.—It is the law of Georgia, that, in case of divorce, the innocent party only has the privilege of marrying again, during the life-time of both parties.

From the Toronto Patriot.

On Saturday evening, the 7th inst., a party of thirty gentlemen dined together at the "Dog and Duck," in celebration of the second anniversary of the defeat of the rebels on Yonge Street.—Capt. Leckie, who commanded the first gun on that occasion, in the Chair, and Dr. Lang, who put the match to it, Croopier. The walls of the room were decorated with numerous insinias; over the chair was appropriately placed the portrait of Sir Francis Bond Head, with the motto—"Let them come if they dare." The quality and abundance of the fare will be best and most briefly described by merely stating that it was English. The following is a list of the regular costs, all of which were drunk with cordial cheers.

- 1.—The Queen.
- 2.—The Governor General.
- 3.—Sir Francis Bond Head, may his conduct on the 7th December, 1837,—and his exertions in favour of Upper Canada at home,—be ever duly appreciated by the friends of British connexion.—(enthusiastic cheers.)
- 4.—The Loyal Volunteers, who nobly did their duty on the 7th December, 1837.
- 5.—Colonel Prince and the Militia, who so nobly kept the first anniversary of the day we celebrate.—(thunders of applause.)
- 6.—Sir John Colborne and the Loyalists of Lower Canada.
- 7.—Sir John Harvey and the New Brunswickers—may we never forget their conduct towards us.
- 8.—Col. Young and the brave fellows who fought at Prescott.
- 9.—The Memory of those who fell in the late contest in defence of the Province.

Among the volunteer toasts were "The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, the protectors of the Conservative interests of the people of Upper Canada."—"Captain Drew and his brave comrades, who burned the Caroline."—"Captain (now Major) Brown, of the 32nd Regiment, and his ninety brave fellows, who routed from 300 to 400 American Brigands at Point au Pelée."—"Captain Markham, also of the 32nd, the hero of St. Denis."—"Colonel Frazer and the brave Glenagarray."—"Mr. Powell, the Mayor of Toronto, who shot the rebel Anderson, thereby striking terror into the hearts of his base confederates."—"The memory of Captain Usher, who fell the victim of midnight assassination on account of his loyalty."—"The memories of Colonel Moodie, Lieutenants Weir and Johnson, and Surgeon

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Hume."—The respective healths of the Chairman and the Croupier, who both distinguished themselves in defence of their Queen and Country," &c. &c.

There was but one feeling—that of the most enthusiastic devotion to the revered institutions of their fatherland—prevailed the meeting. The glowing speech and patriotic song went round till the approach of Sabbath morning warned the assembly that it was time, in accordance with that reverence which it especially becomes every Briton to pay to that sacred day, to retire. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and every one went home gratified by the patriotic recollections thus awakened.

We understand that several other demonstrations of a similar kind took place in the city. This is as it should be, and the people of England ought to rejoice in this fresh proof that the spirit of loyalty is still active here to guard this outpost of their mighty empire.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 24th DEC. 1836.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR EVER!

The *New Era*, a paper published in New York, and generally understood to express the views of the General Government, employs exceedingly inflammatory language in favour of the resisters of the law on the Van Rensselaer manors. The conduct of those individuals is decidedly illegal—that is admitted by every one in the states pretending to the slightest knowledge of law—and the Governor of the State of New York has found it necessary to issue a proclamation calling upon them to obey the law, under penalty of having the military forces of the State directed against them. Why then, it will be asked, does the organ of the Federal Government oppose the execution of the law? The answer is easily supplied—Governor Seward, of the State of New York, was elected by the "Whig" or opposition party, and, consequently, every act of his, albeit entirely destitute of a political character, is factiously opposed by men whose efforts are not directed to the attainment of good government and the supremacy of the laws, but the downfall of the opposite party by any, no matter what, means. A beautiful illustration of the advantages of the republican system of electing the highest officers of the state is to be found in the following short but significant article from the paper to which we above allude:—

"But we shall see—if a single man of them (the military) fires a ball cartridge at these their fellow citizens, we are mistaken in their character. It is perfectly useless for them to go, unless they wish to be slaughtered like hogs, for not one hundred thousand men can dispossess the insurgents of their mountain fastness. They may, in the course of a few weeks, have the pleasure of sleeping in sheets of snow, and of putting their fingers into bullet holes made between their ribs; but every idea of honor, glory, and good citizenship must be peculiar to the blood-thirsty brain of a mere federalist."

Further on the "Van Buren Man" expresses himself well pleased with one breach of the law and the prospect of another. Thus—

"As an evidence of the old fashioned revolutionary spirit of our fellow citizens in the insurrectionary counties, we can state on good authority that they cropped off the ears and tails of the horses which the sheriff sent against them, and promised that, on a second visit, they would serve the riders in precisely the same style!"

The above specimen of the beauties of republicanism ought to be enough for one day, our readers will think. We have, however, a still more disgusting exhibition of the voracity of the following additional instance of the prevalence of Lynch Law in the "only country where a man can be a man in the true sense of the word!"

From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, Nov. 30.

OUTRAGE.—We learn, says the *Mississippi Southern Sun*, that Cook and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott County for murder, have been taken by force from prison, by some of the citizens of that county, and hanged! It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail and were retaken. They were brought to Rankin county for trial, not were remanded for want of testimony. Finding that a criminal conviction could not be brought about, the people took the law in their own hands. In a civilized community such proceedings are disgraceful, and a stain upon the character of the community where they are perpetrated.

It appears that Consul Trist, respecting whom so much was said some time ago, has actually been superseded in the U. S. Consularship at Havana. A New York paper announces some further acts of malversation of Mr. Trist, on the authority of a gentleman writing from Charleston, who had been introduced to the new Consul, Mr. Clapp, who sailed from Charleston, in the ship *Lancer*, for Havana. The New York paper adds a sentence which discloses a fact entirely new to us, namely, that the President of the United States makes important appointments without even letting his constituents, the people, know any thing about them. The following is the sentence to which we allude; the *Globe* is the official paper:—"We have not seen the appointment announced in the *Globe*, but that fact is no evidence of its not having been made."

There is a screw loose on the mail route some where above Montreal as we infer from the irregularity in which the New York papers have reached Quebec this week. On Wednesday the latest that we had in our possession were of Tuesday the 10th instant, on Thursday none came on, yesterday we received Wednesday's and Thursday's, the 11th and 12th instant. From them we learn that the House of Representatives was still unorganized on the 9th. There was no more appearance, in fact, of organization, on that day than on any of the preceding. The Correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

"The Van Burenites seem determined on putting off as long as possible the organization of the House of Representatives. Much of the preliminary difficulty in regard to the New Jersey members was removed to-day; and the meeting was coming to a direct decision on Mr. Wise's motion for requiring the roll of members to be called, including those from New Jersey who had been regularly commissioned by the Governor of that State; when new troubles were got up from the Administration side, by questioning the right of Mr. Naylor to vote; and the New Jersey dispute was overlaid by a quarrel about Pennsylvania."

There had been no collision between the belligerents at Albany, and it was hoped that a proclamation which had been issued by Governor Seward would have its influence. The troops at New York had not been ordered to move although they were still under orders to hold themselves in readiness at two hours' notice.

We mentioned in our last that fears were entertained at New York for the safety of the Havre packet ship *Ville de Lyon*. The New York Times of the 12th instant, we are happy to find, accounts for the vessel as follows:—

THE PACKET SHIP VILLE DE LYON.—By the arrival of the British schooner *Jane*, Capt. Pearman, in fifteen days from Bermuda, we learn that the packet ship *Ville de Lyon*, Captain Stoddart, from Havre, for whose safety great anxiety has been sometimes felt into that port on the 23d of last month, with loss of spars, sails, &c. Captain Pearman reports that she would not be able to sail for some time.

It has been currently reported through the City, that His Excellency the Governor General has intimated to some Members of the Assembly, that if his measures were not carried by the Legislature, we should be left to

pay our own debts, and that the Government of England would withdraw the Troops, and leave us to protect ourselves.—We understand that the Hon. John Emsley alluded to this report in the Legislative Council, and that the same was explained by the Hon. R. B. Sullivan to have originated in a mistake of the parties to whom it was said the threat of the Governor General was addressed. In our unprepared state to form, or to utter, a strong opinion on the truth or falsehood of the report, we incline to the common sense interpretation of the Honorable Mr. Sullivan, for the reason, that the fact cannot be unknown to His Excellency, that from the moment that Canada is "LOST OR GIVEN AWAY" the downfall of England will immediately follow, in which would be involved, the extinction of civil and religious liberty all over the world.—*Toronto Patriot*.

We had seen a statement in several papers to the same purport as the above, but were not inclined to pay much attention to anything so apparently absurd. Finding it, however, in the *Toronto Patriot*, we conceive ourselves bound to lay it before our readers.

UPPER CANADA PARLIAMENT.

It was reported in town on Thursday that the Upper Canada House of Assembly had, on the 12th instant, rejected the measure of the Union by a vote of 25 to 23. The *Toronto Patriot*, however, of the 13th gives the following précis of the proceedings on the former day, from which it will be seen that the question remained undecided. The manly expression of his views by the Attorney General must draw forth admiration from all parties.

The discussion on the Message of His Excellency the Governor General recommending the Union of the Provinces, was renewed yesterday.

The Sol. General moved the adoption of the first resolution, which as it contained mere truism was concurred in with very slight opposition. The learned gentleman then moved the second resolution which declares that the representation in the new House of Assembly should be equal for each Province.

Mr. Sherwood in a speech of great force and eloquence contended that Upper Canada was entitled to the numerical preponderance in the new Legislature, and gave notice that he would move as an amendment the resolution of last session, which limits the number of members to be elected for Lower Canada to twenty and leaves the representation of this Province as it is, by which a preponderance of about fifteen members would be secured.

The Attorney General next explained his views on the subject: He stated that he was aware that the report had been industriously circulated, that if any Officer of the Government, who had opposed the union of the Provinces formerly, should continue their opposition now, that it was what was termed a Government measure, he would be dismissed, and that he must choose, between abandonment of principle and loss of office—he took occasion to say, and he was happy to have it in his power to declare, that no such degrading proposition had been made to him, and that he wholly denied that any such scheme of coercion had been contemplated,—that in all the communications he had with the Governor General he had plainly stated his own opinions, and that he had been met with a frankness of communication on the part of His Excellency, for which he could not be too thankful, and that he took the opportunity now, as he had done on various occasions, public and private, to declare that the system of Government which His Excellency had stated it to be his determination to carry out, was in the highest degree satisfactory, and such as to entitle him to the confidence of the House, and of the people of the Province generally.

The Attorney General then stated that his opinions, with respect to the Union, remained unchanged—that he was as much opposed to it now as he had ever been—and that he was as ready to vote in opposition to the measure now as he was last year; but, that if the resolution in favor of the Union was persisted in, his friends must calculate on his endeavoring, under the present circumstances, to evade it by concurrence in any unjust or unreasonable condition. Whatever might have been his disposition on a former occasion, it was impossible for him now, that the measure was brought under the notice of the Legislature by command of the Sovereign, to meet it other-

wise than in a plain-straight-forward and intelligible manner—the question must be met by a direct affirmative or negative—if in the affirmative, then unaccompanied by inadmissible conditions. The latter course might be justified by parliamentary tactics, so long as the discussion arose voluntarily within the House; but not so when brought under their notice by command of the Sovereign. He intimated that an equality of members for each Province was as much as could be expected, and as much as, upon a view of the population and condition of the respective Provinces, we had right to claim. That the pretensions set forth in the resolutions of last year were inadmissible, and amounted to a virtual rejection of the proposed Union, and in that light he was well aware several members regarded them, and on that account voted for them. He stated that the propositions contained in the Message were such as were fair and reasonable in themselves, and as favorable as could be expected for Upper Canada, and that if the vote in favor of the Union was persisted in, he would vote for them; adding, however, such stipulations with respect to the place of the Seat of Government, the language to be used in the Legislature, and, above all, for a continuance of the Constitution as it at present existed, as he was convinced the Legislature would feel it their duty to contend for.

SHUTTING THE GATES.

For a future, indefinite, period the city of Quebec, from midnight until day break, is to appear in the position of a closely beleaguered fortress, and the inhabitants during those hours will be exposed to part of the inconveniences of having an hostile army encamped under the walls. A very natural question is asked "what is the meaning of this measure?" For our part we confess our inability to answer the question, or to find a glimmering of common sense in the step that has been taken by Sir James McDonnell who, we suppose, acted under the advice of some one or other having an object known to himself only. The country is in a state of profound quiet, and, although there have been rumours of another invasion of Upper Canada, we do not believe that the sympathizers could descend into this Province and surprise Quebec during the "small hours" without a sufficient notice of their approach being given to enable the gates to be shut; nor are we disposed to believe that disaffected people could enter the city as well before as after midnight, if they were so disposed. Why then, this ridiculous—for we must say it is ridiculous—measure of closing the gates of the city after a certain hour? Echo answers "why," and sensible people are at a perfect loss for a reasonable ground of surmise as to the motives which could induce those in authority to prohibit all communication between the Upper and Lower Town during certain specific hours. It may be said that very few persons can have business during that time; this is very true, but the business that would require individuals to proceed outside or inside the gates at such unseasonable hours must be of a very urgent nature, and the hardship of finding it impossible to proceed upon it is, consequently, very great.

We hope that the gates will soon be reopened for free ingress and egress, at all hours, or, failing this rational proceeding, the "powers that be" will deign to give some reason for the unexpected step which they have taken. The loyal and well disposed citizens of Quebec are very willing to become soldiers when required, as they have already proved, but they can see no good reason why a petty and harassing regulation should be promulgated and enforced, apparently with no other object on the part of certain officers than to show that they have authority, by making the peaceable and unoffending feel the weight of it.

A special session of the peace was held yesterday to take into consideration the letter of T. A. Young, Esqr., to the Clerk of the Peace, communicating the determination of Sir James McDonnell to close the city gates. The meet-

ing was called by Mr Phillips, Simpson, The Canadian says deputation was near McDonell, who on were made to him, the intention, last inconvenience to would be granted to men; and that the remain open." T says:—

We understand every facility to be given, by granting similar passes will and Clergymen to be gates will be opened from the Suburbs for tance, and every aid of fire. In other res as ordered, at eleven ets at twelve.

There is some of these two accounts, rect, our opinion as the gates at all remain of common sense we such a proceeding?

GOVERNMENT BA construction of a brick Yard, which by the Commissaria were opened yesterday tract was awarded it takes the work for £ There were a number that was the lowest.

We have received ed to pupils of the at the annual exam instant, but regret i for it to day.

We are sorry to s we, in circulation is but too truly confir is, an old and faithf died last night, aft illness, of a confirmed was bitten about six Price's dogs, whic Several persons hav in town, under suspi Magistrates at a Me ed the enforcement 18th July, 1836, for of all dogs ranging limits of the city.

Any person obstruct order, incurs a fine n Quebec Gazette.

BY THIS MO

We have nothing day. The *Montreal* tains the following:—

By a private letter day from Hamilton, learn that the militia previous night, in co having been receive that the sympathiser certain portions of Hamilton was one o letter from Lieutenan 85th Regiment, sta gentleman in Hamilt nation in the Posses is derived from the b for the reports which t time about the "gat

New York papers instant. On the 11th progress made in the towards organization. ceedings are so confi clearly to understand

THE PACKETS.— from the *New York E For Europe*—There as the *Sheffield* has b and the *Stephen* Wh ed. The *Sheffield* w day or Friday next, i

ing was called by requisition of Messrs. Gowen, Phillips, Simpson, Le Mesurier and Freer. The Canada'n says that "at this meeting a deputation was named to visit on Sir James McDonell, who on the representations that were made to him, stated that he never had the intention, last year or this year, to cause inconvenience to the citizens; that passes would be granted to the Clergy and Medical men; and that the wicket at Palace Gate would remain open." The Gazette of yesterday says:—

We understand that Sir James will give every facility to gentlemen living beyond the walls, by granting permanent passes, and that similar passes will be given to Medical men and Clergymen in town, and that the wicket gates will be opened to all individuals coming from the Suburbs for medical or clerical assistance, and every aid and facility given in cases of fire. In other respects the gates will be shot as ordered, at eleven o'clock, and the wickets at twelve.

There is some slight difference between these two accounts, but, whichever be correct, our opinion as to the utility of shutting the gates at all remains unaltered. In the name of common sense we again ask the reason of such a proceeding?

GOVERNMENT BAKERY.—Proposals for the construction of a bakery in the Jesuit Barrack Yard, which have been advertised for by the Commissariat, since the 20th ultimo, were opened yesterday at that office; the contract was awarded to Mr. Paradis who under takes the work for £3,080, Halifax currency. There were a number of other proposals, but that was the lowest.

We have received a list of the prizes awarded to pupils of the Quebec Classical School, at the annual examination held on the 18th instant, but regret that we cannot find room for it to day.

We are sorry to say that the reports which were in circulation some time past of mad dogs, is but too truly confirmed. Mr. William Clancy, an old and faithful servant of Mr. Price's, died last night, after about thirty-six hours illness, of a confirmed case of Hydrophobia. He was bitten about six weeks ago, by one of Mr. Price's dogs, which died some days after. Several persons have also been recently bitten in town, under suspicious circumstances. The Magistrates at a Meeting held to-day, ordered the enforcement of the Regulation of the 18th July, 1836, for the immediate destruction of all dogs ranging or at large within the limits of the city.

Any person obstructing the execution of the order, incurs a fine not exceeding five pounds.—*Quebec Gazette.*

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

We have nothing from Upper Canada to-day. The *Montreal Herald* of Thursday contains the following:—

By a private letter received in town yesterday from Hamilton, dated 11th instant, we learn that the militia were under arms all the previous night, in consequence of information having been received by Sir George Arthur, that the sympathisers were about to invade certain portions of Upper Canada, and that Hamilton was one of the places named. A letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Love, of the 85th Regiment, stationed at Toronto, to a gentleman in Hamilton, states that the information in the possession of Sir George Arthur is derived from the best sources. This accounts for the reports which have been current for some time about the "gatherings" on the frontier.

New York papers are of Friday the 13th instant. On the 11th there had not been much progress made in the House of Representatives towards organization. The reports of the proceedings are so confused that we are unable clearly to understand them.

THE PACKETS.—We take the following from the *New York Herald* of the 13th inst.:—*For Europe*—There will be no packet to-day, as the Sheffield has been hauled up for repairs, and the Stephen Whitney being yet unfinished. The Sheffield will not sail before Thursday or Friday next, and the Stephen Whit-

ney the 13th of next month. The Liverpool steamer departs to-morrow. Her letter bags will close at Gilpin's News Rooms in the Exchange, at twelve o'clock, M.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec 12.

THE MANOR DIFFICULTIES. Gen. Averill of Montgomery County, with 500 troops ordered on Monday evening last, arrived in this city last evening. We are happy to announce that communications have been received from the towns interested, which authorize a confident hope that all further resistance to the execution of the law has been abandoned. The information received from the Sheriff last evening, is, that he was successfully executing his process without resistance. Under these circumstances, General Averill has been ordered to return with the troops under his command. Notice has been given to the troops in New York, that there is reason to believe that their services will not be required, and we hope soon to be able to announce the termination of the Manor difficulties, so far as resistance to the law is concerned. We understand that meetings have been held among the tenants of the Manor, and resolutions adopted to petition the Legislature. This is the right and wise course, and we have no doubt that their petition will receive due consideration.

The Eastern mail due yesterday arrived this morning; Halifax papers are of the 10th, St. John of the 12th, and Fredericton of the 14th. H. M. Packet Hope, with the English mail, arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst. in 31 days from Falmouth. Messrs. Reeve and Duncan, R. N., for the lake service in Canada, were passengers in the Packet.

A rumour is current in this city, that the 6th Regiment, now in this garrison, is shortly to be replaced by the 23d Fusiliers from Halifax.—*St. John, N. B., Herald.*

An officer arrived here on Monday last, and proceeded to Halifax, with despatches for Sir Colin Campbell. The 23d Regiment at present stationed in that garrison, are under orders for this Province.—*Fredericton, N.B. Sentinel.*

The brig Fairfield, of London, 11000 Nagyne, (below Quebec) for London, laden with deals, was stranded upon Shipigan Islands, on the 21st November. The hull, materials, and cargo, has been sold at underwriters sale.—*Miranichi Gleaner.*

Anniversary of the landing of the 36th Regiment in British North America, after an absence of 128 years.

On Saturday last, the 7th inst., the Officers of the 36th Regiment commemorated the landing of the Corps in British North America, by a Review in the early part of the day, and a Dinner for the purpose of entertaining His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, in the evening.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

LOST,

ON THURSDAY MORNING,
A BROWN SILK PURSE, with \$11 in it, viz:—one \$5 bill; one \$2 do., and four 18 notes, between the Court House and Mr. Hough's, back to the market and the outside Palace Gate.

Whoever will return the same to this office will be handsomely rewarded.
Quebec, 21st Dec. 1839.



SAINT JOHN'S DAY.

Saint John's Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of England, No. 214, held in Quebec.

ON FRIDAY the 27th instant, (being St. John's Day) the Brethren of the above Lodge will dine together in celebration thereof, at the Union Inn, Fabrique Street, where Transient Brethren desirous of so doing may also obtain tickets for the occasion, and they are hereby cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.
Quebec, 21st Dec. 1839.

EVENING SALE OF BOOKS.
Will be sold at the subscriber's sale room, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th instant.

A COLLECTION of Literary and Historical English Works.
Catalogues of which will be ready on Thursday next.

G. D. BALZARETTI.
21st December.

CHRISTMAS CAKES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, that they will have on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS CAKES
And other Confectionary;
and will thankfully receive and punctually execute any orders with which they may be favoured for any article in their line.

SCOTT & McCONEY,
No. 50, St. John Street.
Quebec, 21st Dec. 1839.

TO THE LADIES.

On MONDAY Evening, 23rd inst.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LONDON MILLINERY, Dress Caps & Collars; as also, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c. &c., in Browns's SALE-ROOM, over his Clothing Store, Buade Street. Each article put up separately.

Sale at SIX o'clock.
* Money advanced on goods given in for sale.
Quebec, 21st Dec. 1839.



ST. JOHN'S DAY.

THE BRETHREN of ALBION LODGE, No. 17, U. A. F. M., on the Registry of England, will dine together, on FRIDAY the 27th day of December instant, at the ALBION HOTEL, in celebration of the FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN; on which occasion such Transient Brethren as may be disposed to join in the celebration are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
Quebec, 18th Decr. 1839.
Tickets may be obtained on application at the Bar of the Albion Hotel.

RAFFLE

OR
SPLENDID JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, &c. &c. &c.

THE RAFFLE to consist of 120 Tickets. The Prizes are 60 in number, and of the following value:—

1 Prize, £25 0 0	Value, £25 0 0
1 15 0 0	..... 15 0 0
1 8 0 0	..... 8 0 0
1 7 10 0	..... 7 10 0
3 4 10 0	..... 13 10 0
1 4 0 0	..... 4 0 0
2 2 5 0	..... 4 10 0
2 2 0 0	..... 4 0 0
7 1 15 0	..... 12 5 0
1 1 10 0	..... 1 10 0
2 1 5 0	..... 2 10 0
5 1 0 0	..... 5 0 0
3 0 17 6	..... 2 12 6
9 0 15 0	..... 6 15 0
2 0 12 6	..... 1 5 0
19 0 10 0	..... 9 10 0

Total value, £122 17 6

The 60 highest throws will be entitled to a prize each, the highest throw to have the first choice, and so on with the remaining throws.

Tickets, 20s. each, to be had at C. W. Ardouin's, St. John Street, where the prizes may be seen.
C. W. ARDOUIN.
18th Decr., 1839.

THE LOWER CANADA SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1840.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED, AND CONTAINING BESIDE THE REMARKABLE EVENTS IN EACH MONTH, TABLES of Distances to the principal parts of the Province, Arrival and Departure of the Mails, Rule for Rating Letters, Her Majesty's Ministers, Governor General, &c. Public and other Offices, Court of King's Bench, with a Table of the Terms of Courts for each District, Eclipses, Festivals, &c.
W. COWAN & SON.
4th Decr.



GREEN LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN
QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

THE proprietors respectfully inform the public in general, that their Line of Stages is in operation:—Days of departure from Quebec and Montreal, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. They will also furnish covered carriages which will proceed every day and hour that they may be called for, for the convenience of the parties calling for them. Packages will be transmitted at reasonable rates. The stopping places on the route will be, at Mr. TIMOTHY MARCOTTE'S, Deschambault; at Mr. CHARLES BERNARD'S, Three Rivers; and at Mr. HARNOLD, Berthier.

The proprietors will always take it as a favor of persons travelling by this Line, if they should meet with any inconvenience or delay on the route, to inform them of it as speedily as possible, that the proper remedies may be applied.

MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec,
TIMOTHY MARCOTTE, Montreal.
Quebec, 11th Dec. 1839.

LONDONDERRY.

PERSONS who may be desirous of procuring an early Spring passage for their friends from the above port, can have information as to terms, &c. by applying to
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.
Quebec, 11th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

FIFTY Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
400 do. Fine do.
100 Quintals Dry Codfish,
20 do. Large Tallow do.
100,000 Three Rivers Bricks.
JAMES SEATON,
No. 1, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of good Empty Cans, Peas, &c. A small quantity of best boiling Pease, —ALSO,— Oak, Elm, Red and White Pine Timber, Deals and Staves, &c.—Apply to
THOMAS JACKSON,
Near the Exchange.
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1839.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.

Capital—One Million Stg.
THE subscriber having been appointed agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurance on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever before offered.
R. PENISTON, Agent,
4th December. McCallum's Wharf.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement which he has received in Quebec during the last eight years, and to inform them that he has leased the premises in Couillard Street, Upper Town, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Deverry, where he intends carrying on the Confectionary Business in all its branches. He will constantly have on hand an assortment of the various articles in his line of business, of the best quality, at moderate prices; and will be at all times prepared to furnish pic-nic and evening parties in the best style.

He trusts by strict attention he will merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and that such of the inhabitants of this city as dealt with Mr. Deverry during his residence in Quebec, will favour the undersigned with their orders.

R. BERT BACK.
4th Decr. 1839.

